## OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Organization of the South Carolina Convention.

ADJOURNMENT TO CHARLESTON. INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Violent Sectional Speech of Senator Wade, of Ohie.

PALLIATIVE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Personal Liberty Bills Declared Unconstitutional.

Thurlow Weed's Organ on the Crisis.

Judge Han dy, the Mississippi Commissioner to Maryland, in Baltimore,

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Organization of the Convention, and Subsequent Adjournment to Charleston on Account of the Prevalence of Smallpox at Columbia-Inauguratica of Governor Pickens, &c., &c.

OUR OBTARLESTON DESPATCH. CHARLESTON, Dec. 17, 1860.

Preparations are in progress to receive the members of the Convention, which has adjourned to meet here at four o'clock to-morrow aftermoon. The Convention will meet in Institute Hall, now called

It is thought the ordinance of secession will be passed on Wednesday or Thursday. There will be illuminations and great public rejpicings when the act is consummated.

The reports of intended demonstrations against the te are utterly false. No batteries of any sort have been erected in the neighborhood. The general disposi tion of the people is to exhaust negotiations before making any movement to obtain possession of the forts

inquired of the laborers lately brought from Baltimore, if they would defend the place in case of attack. They answered unanimously that they came to work, not to Aght, and rather than oppose the South they would im mediately return to Baltimore.

OUR COLUMBIA D'ESPATCH. COLUMNIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1860.

A heavy and almost obscuring fog hangs like a pall over Columbia, creating a gener, il gloots.

The smallpox penie is inter so among citizens and etrangers. Many members of the Legislature have gone The Convention associabled at moon. General Jamicon

was temporary chairman.

The call is now progressing for the delegates from the districts and parishes to enroll their names.

A written invitation from the Legislature to the Convention to participate at the ins argumetion of Governor at

two o'clock, was laid on the table till the Convention erganised.

The enrolling of the names we as their continued.

The outside attendance at the Convention is small.

Some of the members of the Convention are young in appearance, but generally midd le sgod. So far they are all calm and unimpassioned.

In the Legislature nothing is transpiring in either

branch. The inauguration ceres ponies take place at two

epidemic here. It also prevails at Camden. A general mpede from Columbia may be anticipated and then

rteen cases of smallpox were reported on Sunday and seven to-day. Cases only were reported where the symptoms and development is meet in Charleston on The Legislature has adjourned the meet in Charleston on

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1860. The Convention had four ballots for a permanent

On the third ballet Governor Gist received 38 votes: ex-Senator Chesnut, 17; ex-Speaker Orr, 52; Mr. Jamison,

ex-Speaker Orr, 30; scattering, 3 Mr. Jameser, on taking the chair, said he had not in-guage to express his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in making him the preciding officer over the delibe-

rations of this Convention. He considered that the Con vention was engaged in a most important duty—the most important that had ever develved upon South Carolina. God only knows what will be the result of our proceedings; but he would haplore God's protection to the State. A resolution was then offered that when the Conven to morrow afternoon.

Mr. Mnrs appealed to the Convention not to adjourn to Charleston, but to remain here, regardless of the small-pox or other physical or moral causes, and discharge the duties required by South Carolina. He urged that other States would jeer at their timidity in the present crists, and that the moral power of the present movement would

cent to leave Columbia until the ordinages of secession was passed, and urged members to stand up to all the re-

Mr. Knor said he was as ardently devoted to as any man, and determined to be with the Convention until their action was complete, but neged adjourning to Churleston. He said be never would consent to hurry through the proceedings of the Convention, and gave no tice that no ordinance should be passed with his consent until every point was duly considered in all its bearings after a full and fair investigation and discussion. He said they were engaged in a high and patriotic duty, and demanded that the members should be in a location where their minds could fairly grapple with the important issues involved, and not be agitated by a fearful, loathsome ice, when no pressing nonessity required it.

Others engaged in the discussion pro and con.

The motion to adjourn to Charleston, was finally carried

Resolutions were adopted inviting the Commissioner bana and Mississipp! to sents on the floor, and also that they address the Convention to night at seven

A motion was made to invite Hop. Fowell Cobb to a ent on the floor. Some members objected and thought

it would be expressing complementary terms to Mr. Cobb that were not accredited to the Commissioners. The motion to touder him a sent prevailed, with a few

dies. Mr. Pickens road the mangural. The sentiments warn decidatly firm for secession, and were warmly as stand, were Howell Ochb and Mesers. Elmore and Hooker. Commissioners from Alabetta and Mississippi.

The South Carolina Sovereign Convention assembled at the Paptiet church at uselve o'clock at noon.

Stmons was appointed temporary secretary.

The Chairman addressed the Convention, after which elected on the fifth ballot. Messrs. Orr, Chesnut and Gist were the opponents. Mr. Gist withdrew after the

conferred upon him. He also said we are engaged on a great subject and a most important matter. God knows what the result may be. That it may turn out to the glory of South Carolina is my fervens wish and last prayer. May God he'p the State. I feel unaccustomed to the duties of presiding over a body like this. I have long since left deliberative bodies. I must ask your indulgence for what I may be wanting. I said I had nothing to say. I can't say anything. I can't express my feelings.

A debate on the question to adjourn to Charleston en

sued, Mr. Miles speaking strongly against and Messrs. Keitt and Inglis in favor.

Charleston at four P. M. to-morrow.

A resolution was offered to supply a vacancy in St. Mi-

Ex-Governor Admns offered a resolution, inviting Mr. Cobb, of Georgia; Elmore, of Alabama, and Hecker, of Mississippi, to address the Convention at seven o'clock

this evening. Carried. The Convention took a recess from half-past five of

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at seven o'clock P. M. with Hon. D. F. Jamison, President, in the chair.

Mr. Indistintroduced the following:—
Resolved, That a committee of — members be a pointed to draft an ordinance proper to be adopted this Convention, in order to accomplish the purpose of the convention. ecession.

Resolved, That the individual members, of this Conver

incover, that the intuition for the consideration of the Convention any draft or scheme, he requested to hand the same in without delay to the said committee of — Resolved, That the acts of the General Essembly of this State, providing for the assembling of this Convention, he referred to the same committee, with instructions to

The Clerk then named a clerk, necessarer and d

the commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi, who were greeted with great applause.

commissioner from Missistappi next. Both speeches were moderate in tone, and principally went to show that they forernors of their respective States, and in accordance with the desires of a majority of the people of their

States.

The first resolution was then adopted by ayes 159

In the second resolution Mr. CADSBURY moved to fill the lank with twenty-one.

ers for the consideration of the Committee, or which may be presented to them. "

Mr. BARNWELL-The Committee will have the right to eport the whole subject. Everything should first be Mr. Indus-The object will be accomplished without

nendment. Mr. Rusry-That Committee can originate anything Mr. RHETT—That Committee can originate anything with itself. For instance, an address comes from any one of this body; it will have full consideration.

Mr. CHEVER—The great aim and object is to avoid every side of the gossilion in which there may be a division. We have had proof this covaring that there is but a single voice within the State of South Carolina. Business is expedited by confining ourselves to secession. Our first aim is to break the chain of the Union. The next will be to atded the direction.

of greater intellect.

Mr. Brady—Separate the work for reparate committees. Let there be a separate committee for the consideration of the question, "What is executive authority and what is citizenship!" It is necessary to have the mass of the convention actively at work. Let each committee have a peculiar province.

Mr. Cathoux—The committee itself must be divided in opinion. The convention will have enough to do to not things in proper shape.

the amendment.

Mr. Wand moved to fill with "geven."

dopted.

Mr. Haroasen offered a resolution carnestly requesting the commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to meet the Convention at Charleston. Carried.

Mr. Fors moved a vote of thanks to the Raptist denomination for the use of their building. Carried.

The credentials of the commissioners were ordered to be minuted.

espread on the minutes.

Mr. Kerry moved to adjourn, and at twenty-two minutes ast ten the Concention adjourned.

PRETCH OF COLONEL FRANCIS W. PICKERS. Colonel Francis W. Pickens, who has just been electe overnor of South Carolina, is a native of that State, and about fifty years of age. He has been in public life for ongress from 1830 to 1845, during which period he on yed the entire confidence of his constituents, and was garded as one of the leading spirits in the national the whole country, for there is no disguising the fact that upon his acts depend to a great extent the peace, and, us is a man of no ordinary ability, and no one has grear favorite of Calhoun, and enjoyed the confidence and

it may be, the perpetuity of the republic. Colonel Pick uestioned his courage or resolution. He was a particu personal friendship of South Carolina's greatest son. He as among the most ardent advocates of nullification, and t is almost needless to say that he is at present an un empromising States rights man. As anecdote is related ment, which, as it is particularly illustrative of his character, deserves to be told here. At a meeting the renork was ande that the e-coasion was one that might exite fears and apprehension, when Colonel Pickens is al

teged to have replied as follows:-Such is one of the traits in the character of the roun

who has been elected at the present critical juncture to ontrol for good or ill the destinies of South Carolina The name of Pickeus is one of the most celebrated in he Revolutionary history of the country. General Pick es, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch rendered most efficient service in the war of indepen dence. He commanded at the important battle of Cowas the turning point in the fortune of the conflict, and both of which were fought about the same time. No purer or more disinterested patriot lived than General Pickens, and none deserved better of his country. No personal sacrifice appeared too great for him, and when Congress offered to pay the expenses he had incurred in the cause of he country he refused to accept anything in the way of compensation or otherwise. Col. Pickens, the father of the present too ernor of south Carolina, had a command in the war of 1812, but was never engaged in

bowever, the important post of Minister to the Control St. Petersburg, where a his courteous, frank and mindy bearing won him the esteem and respect of every mile was a special 'avertie with the Char, from whom he received many marks of attention. He represented the United States at the Muscovite Court for the last two years, and was recalled only at his own request, arriving in this country a few weeks ago. An incident is related as having occurred during mis ministerial cureer which the propagandist of abolitionism, might read with profit, if not with pleasure. His servant man Tom, an old negro about six'y, five years of age, stands in the relation to him of a confident and a friend more than that of a slave. When O isonel Pickens received his appointment, the news of which, by the way, reached him at the same time with 'the intelligence of its confirmation by the Senate, he said to his faithful old servant.—

"Now, Tom, I have been appointed as Minister to Ressia. It is a very cold, a very bad climate for you."

enjoy y curself better if you stay at home. But you can do as you please."

"Mester Colonel Pickens," said the faithful old fellow—"Mester Colonel Pickens, your father and my old master died in sny arms, on the banks of the Mississippi; I took fror a bis pocket thirteen hundred dollars in money and his gold watch, and I et nobody know it, and I came on to a through the woods and brough it safely to you in C relina—you know master; and if you die in Russfa, you said in my arms, like your father."

So Tom went to St. Fetersburg, and he was the head man at the door on all state occasions, and acquitted himself with all the dignity due to his position. When Col. Pickens was about leaving St. Petersburg he said to his old servant, "Tom,'I am going through Germany, and I want to send a courier with very important despatches to our [Minister, Mr. Dallas, in London. Now, Tom, I shall make you courier; you shall go with my despatches to Mr. Dallas."

Tom accepted the mission, and we do him but justice when we say that he discharged his duty with reconst.

to Mr. Dallas."

Tom accepted the mission, and we do him but justice when we say that he discharged his duty with promptness, correctness and fidelity to his master.

In conclusion we may state that Colonel Pickens is a man of medium height, of peculiarly prepossessing manners, and, as his election at this particular time proven, is exceedingly popular in his native State.

## OUR DESPATCHES FROM WESHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1860.

ately have a full report, is received as the text of repubincluding many Union men, at the head of whom is the Vice President of the United States, as the gloomiest production that has yet appeared from the republican party. It closes forever any hope of partification, and, as was de Southern representative men, it will unite the South within twenty days.

with free blacks is deemed so insulting to Southern pride and repulsive to Southern feeling in all grades of society ciation of the sentiment and appeal to arms rather than submit to it. The tone of dissatisfaction among them is nore decided, and mere compact, general, and revolutionary if possible, than heretofore.

The speech will produce vehement excitement in th Southern States, and at Columbia, S. C., where the seceding Convention is being held, It will not only fire

them into rash measures of retaliation.

Mr. Wade has been boiling over with this speech for several days, ever since Senator Wigfall delivered his speech on behalf of the South. It has been with the utmost difficulty Wade was restrained from making a more violent explosion than he has.

While there is but one voice famong republicans in favor of the speech, there is but one among the Southerners and democrats generally in condemnation of it. Senator Wade expects to be the Cromwell of the Northern revelationary movement for the extinction of slave-ry, and he would inaugurate it by planting on the Mexican borders of the repodic colonies of free blacks for the purpose of inciting murdeross-insurrections among the slaves of the Southern States, and of rescening fugi-tives who may escape. The Senator hinter that trighted would aid the North in this diabelical movement. Is this not a fit matter for the investigation of the government, if we have a government? The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Judge Black as Se-

retary of State, and also sundry minor appointments. The attempt in the House to adjourn over for the hollcan people to rejoice about in these days, and still less when we take the sentiment prevailing at the seat of

that the proposition for the enforcement of all laws, federal and local, should emanate from Mr. Campbell, the second, that Mr. Greede, republican, should adopt the re-commendation of Senator Bigler, democrat, and agree to secured at all hazards; third, that the said Mr. Campbell should propose the restoration of the Missouri Comprothe Territories into States should not have been and they were rejected after a free and calm conversa tion and consideration. Meesrs. Bigler and Hickman

much as it gave an undue representation in the Senate, for with a population of half a million the Territories

Mesura Grow, Blair, Covode and Hickman were the principal speakers in the caucus, while Senator Bigler, as irman, had but little to say, except on points of consequence, and then to save what he could for the South from the preponderating influence of the republicans in

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1880. Senator Wade's speech was listened to by an immenindience, and was interrupted twice by appliance from the galleries; once when Senator Green put in a favorable Southern interrogatory, and again when Wade spoke of the national capital falling info the hands of Northerners

He said the South have had the reigns of government for years, and why should they complain of a government of which they have had the control. With the verdict of the people in their pockets, said Mr. Wade, the republic cans have no compromise to offer or to make—the day of compromises ceased when the Missouri Compromise bill blind projection against the North; that where one fugi-tive sieve had been rescued by the North, ten Northerners had been tarrod, feathered, scourged and mur dered, under circumstances of cruelty that would disgrace a savage, by Southerners, for even darhe said, would administer the government as it was administered by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk, and in the spirit advocated by Henry Clay of blessed memory. Secossionism was denounced as treason, and it must inevitably result in bloodshed. Then the trol America, and colonize them with free blacks.

and Western democrats declare that before Wade and his The city is much excited.

In the House a resolution declaring Personal Liberty

bills unconstitutional, and condemning all acts calculated to interfere with the execution of United States laws, was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Morris' (Illinois) resolution, that no cause existed for dissolution, was

Bigler, chairman, Mr. McKnight, Secretary, a resolution was adopted in effect that the people of Pennsylvania

were in favor of sustaining and protecting the constitufaithfully and promptly executed; that the Union of the States, the constitution and the laws of the United States, shall be maintained and enforced in all their integrity. The meeting was quite full; Thad, Stevens and Dimmick only were absent. The centiments on the part of the

not at all calculated to harmonize matters; but the friend

of the South accepted what they could get from the

republicans present.

Gen. Scott's presence have is galutary and may lead to good results. He regard a serion at this moment as madness. He believes that country may be amicably arranged; and he is ready, with all good patriots and conservatives, to unite in sin cere efforts to bring about so blessed a consummation.

excitement with contempt, and advise republicans to keep a stiff upper lip.

A despatch was received here to day from Springfield

stating that Judge Bates had been tendered the position of Attorney General under Lincoln. It is understood that he would accept. Judge Slosson and Mr. Van Allen left here this after noon for Springfield, it is supposed with a view of getting an expression from Lincoln of some conservative opinion

in regard to the present crists. It is clearly manifest to all who participated las evening in the caucus of the New York delega-tion that there is no hope of accomplishing anything. There did not seem any uniformi conflicting opinions relating to the avowed grievance of the South or their redress. Attachment to the Unic was strongly expressed, but the methods of preserving it were widely opposite. Many were decidedly for coer cion, others denounced it. This delegation, in truth seems to present in epitome the conflict of opinion which at this precise point divides the country.

There is little hope of unanimity among them.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Attorney General Black to the Secretaryship of State, which was confirmed, about one-third of the Se oting against the appointment. No other nominations

The House select committee was in session day. It is represented that they have gone carnestly to work, and the prospect of something acceptable to the

country has improved. Calcb Cushing, whose presence was requested in Wash ngton, was in consultation with the President this

Secretary Thompson left this morning for North Caro ina. It is understood that, though he favors the seces sion of the Cutton States, he is friendly to the resumptio of the relations with the others when the non-slavehold ing States consent to give such constitutional guarantee

as may be satisfactory.

It is not apprehended here that there will be blood shed. Should the ready men of South Carolina demand surrender of Fort Moultrie, Maj. Anderson's instruc

The Senate of the United States presented an interes ing scene to day during the delivery of Senator Wade's speech, which occupied two hours and a quarter. An Senate around him, and the members of the Fourth estate, largely represented, catching every word and committing it to the winged lightning for the great public in every part of the country, were among the features of the occasion. Many of the ablest men in the nation, o all parties, Senators, representatives and others, from t but while he uttered some of his ideas in some language style peculiarly his own, that as a whole his speech was eminently conservative, strictly within the constitu Waste represents the honest feeling of the North. The growing opinion is that the North should speak out first when it means should withold nothing, but present bold-Dwend manfully, yet kindly, the real position they inten of his father, who gallantly fought the battles of the country and sustained the flag; and his splendid pereratun and piedge to follow the example of his father in up-holding that flag with his life, not only won applause

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, hor the floor to-mo.row. and will make a Union speech.

The House has assigned Woolf edey and Thursday next for Territorial business, when Mr. Grow from the Committee on Territories, will bring forward four bills to or-The anti-slavery provise will be inserted in each bill, but if the slave power of the House, which predominates, is strong enough to sirke it out, the republicans will nevertheless vote for the bills without the nigger in them. By this move the members North and South will be able to preserve their political record, and then unite their force

sent controlled by mob law. Some of the Indiana vultures who approved. Lincoln at Chicago are here, celling what they call, their influence tion. One of these vultures, who has before a ttempted to bribe the republican party' by his infamous offers, is said to have obtained a \$2,000 draft from a prominent citizen, with a promise to reward the latter with a particular appointment from Lincoln.

The House delegation from New York will caucus sigain

on Wednesday evening.

This evening Attorney General Black was confirm of by the Senate as Secretary of State, and there seems to be a fair prospect that Edwin Stanton, of this city (forn terly charge, is talked of for the vacancy upon the Sopre to and ought not to have two judges upon that bench.

Cabinet he will be Attorney General. The sentiment of the people—which Mr. Lincoln will consult in making his Cabinet-points to a Pennsylvanian for the Interiorship. I learn by private letter from Springfield, Ill., what Mr. Lincoln will not come here before the 2d or 3d of March, following the example of Mr. Buchanan and others, as he would be beset by the officesecking vultures before the heads of his departments were named, inaugurated and ready to assume their respective responsibilities. His pone but impracticables, who wish to involve him in here

complications or who have axes of their own to grind, believe or suggest otherwise. The statement that there is a republican movement of foot in this city to induce Mr. Lincoln to announce his views before the 4th of March is not true. The republicans are opposed to any such policy, believing that what ever he may say in the future will be garbled and mis-represented, just as what he has said in the past has been. His views are before the country. I am as certain that Mr. Lincoln will do nothing in administering the government to destroy or in any way to impair the terrianything exciting. This fact might as well be known first as last, if there is the slightest doubt anywhere or

charations mean.

The Perilous Committee of thirty-three had a long one tion to-day, but there was very little done for the salvation of the Union. Some of the gentlemen comprising that committee whom the people have put here to transact the public business of the country, devoted most of the time of the session in denoencing the New York bere, in view of the instructions they received to day The fact is, that besides the long debate wasted in interfering with the Henaup's regular business, the Committee did nothing but wrangle about the order of business. They finally voted to take up H. Wenter Davis's proposition requiring Marshale to deliver fugitives to the district Judge in the district of the State escaped from, and guaranteeing a jory trial of identity. This to be in fied of Personal Liberty bills, and to guard against kidnepping, Some of the extreme Southern men consider this proposi-tion to be a demand for concession that they could not concede, as they preferred the sommary kidkinspring to a Jury trial in a Southern State, where the Jurymen would be all slaveholders.

ad after consuming four hours in doing nothing the com mittee adjourned. The trouble about the committee is that it does not possess the adhesive qualities necessary to save the Union. Spaulding's give would be abundantly

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, announced to the House this afternoon that he could not yield to the demands made in the Committee upon the South, and asked to be ex-

cused, and the House excused him. Senators Cameron and Bigeler and twenty-three demo-

cratic and republican members composed the meeting of the Pennsylvania Delegation to-night. The House to-day adopted resolutions endorsing the constitution of the United States, which every member took an oath to support at the commencement of the Congress, the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address; and, it is believed, would have endorsed the Ten Commandments had not a large number of members been known to be opposed to the sixth, eventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth commandments.

The Illinois House delegation bad a meeting to night on the state of the nation. Lovejoy and Morris were absent, the latter accidentally so.

A resolution was agreed upon informally, that Illinois is in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and that the lat-

ter must and shall be preserved. Another meeting will be called, when an effort will be made to have a full delegation present, including Senators Trumbull and Douglas, in order that the resolution may be fermally and unanimously adopted, as it is believed it will be-Mr. Douglas and all his friends being strongly

The entire delegation of New Hampshire, Senators and all, held a meeting, and unanimously came to the deter-mination that the true course to be pursued is to protect the public property and enforce the revenue laws at all hazards. This morning a number of republi-can Senators and representatives called upon General Cass, and congratulated him upon his late course. The venerable statesman seemed much afn many respects was most pleasant and friendly.

More than twenty of the clerks under Secretary Thomp

South, actively engaged with the secensionists.

It is expected that the South Carolina Comwill arrive here on Thursday, headed by Laurence M. Keitt, to negotiate with government for Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter. The government have no property to sell in South Carolina.

Twenty-two members of the Ohio delegation, including Senator Pugh, assembled to night to deliberate upon the present state of affairs. Mr. Corwin in the chair.

With two or three exceptions the delegation were ready to unite with Governor Corwin in a resolution that there exist no real cause for secession.

This resolution was supported by Mr. Howard, demo crat. He was met by Senator Pugh and Mr. Vallandig nam, who took opposite grounds. Their opposition defeated the object of the meeting so far as harmony was concerned, and it adjourned without accomplishing any

## THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. BECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. CLARK's, (rep.) of N. H., resolution of inquiry, requesting the President to inform the Senate what num-ber of men were stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sam ter; whether in his opinion the number was sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or dom lence; whether additional men had been ordered to cubof said forts, or any steps taken to put them in position to resist any attack; in whose custody the areenal at Charleston is placed; what arms and property are there kept, or, if removed, by whom; why said arms are not put in possession of officers of the United States, upon a requisition, or this has ever been refused; and further, what instrutions have been given to the officer of said forts, in case of a demand to surrender them by any person or authori ty made upon them; also, the copies of any cerrespond army, relative to the necessity of supplying the officer.

of said forts with protection, was taken Mr. Brown objected to its consideration, and it was

dessage and accompanying documents were ordered.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the resolution of June 3, for the re-hef of Wm. El De Groot, which was referred to the Com-

Thursday of heat-reconstruction has a fared to.

The bill to carry out the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. Primser, (opp.) of Ga., explained that the object was to pay the claims against the Mexican government.

The property of the configuration of the factor of the configuration of the factor of the configuration of the factor.

At one o clock, Mr. Powell's, (opp.) of My., resolution was taken up.

Mr. Wans, (reps.) of Ohio, said—At a time like this, when there seems to be unusual excitement, I have very little faith in the efficacy of any argument, but I must say, when in this very chamber, where we have all raised our hands to heaven and took an eath that we would sustain she constitution of the United States, we hear it said by many Senators that we are upon the eve of a dissolution of the United and that your constitution is to be unampied under foot, sitease under such circumstances seems to be akin to treason itself. We have listened to complaints on the other side of the chamber patiently, and with an ardent desire to accretan what they weed. But I confess I am unable to unferstand what it is to be the high complain. The party which has lately elected the President, and is prespectively coming into power, have never held office under the givernment, they my individual of them. Therefore it a manifest that the party has a yet commuted no cet of which any body can complain. If any one has fears as to what may herea ter ensue, they are more apprechasions—activity close. A hare suggiction, a fear,

saxon race have considered more sacred than anything else.

Mr. Green said perhaps the action on this law had not injured anybody, but he complained of the public sentiment. He knew that it was impossible to reclaim a slave in nine cases out of ten, and they risked their lives if they made the attempt. He thought the law no more obnexious than any in case of soundrels who rob and steal. (Applause in the galleries. The Chair said the galleries must be cleared if the applause again was heard.)

Mr. Wade—Never mind; let them cheer the Fugitive Slave law if they please.

Slave law if they please.

Mr. Mason said he should insist on order if the indigni-

Mr. Alecci said no should intelled to order it in brought of the both certified where? Where he came from the whole circumstances to be taken under the provision of this bill to be carried into the market place anywhere in a slave State, and what schunce has he're the said to the market place anywhere in a slave State, and what schunce has he're the complaint that a State could not make a law to protect her own people against invasion and source! I believe of all most thuse who have made the most of hese complaint and the last who would rise here and complaint that a State could not make a law to protect her own people against invasion and source! I believe of all most thuse who have made the most of hese complaints are the last who would rise here and citizen against any federal legiciation whitever. Then liberty bills have been made, not with a view to agrade the South, but with an hemset view to guard the rights of their own citizens from primawful research and estimates. I was exceedingly glad to hear Senators on the citizens against any federal legiciation with a senator of the citizens against any federal legiciation. It have heard it everywhere that the people of the free States are unfaithful neaf from the difficultion—and it. I have heard it everywhere that the people of the free States are unfaithful neaf from the difficultion. All have been said, under such in great state, yet I could not be added and never could, until our mennion here the minimum that was more as to my own State, yet I could not have a such the scate for the season from Hilmon (Mr. Putch) to have said. Therefore, this calmany is removed from its, so far as the Senator from Hilmon (Mr. Putch) to have said. Therefore, this calmany is removed from its, so far as the state of the many that its and the perfect faithfulness, and as easile the Senator from Hilmon (Mr. Putch) to have said the Senator from Hilmon (Mr. Putch) to have said the senator from Hilmon (Mr. Putch) to have the country who when the perfect said the many that the perf

Mr. Powert mid he despaired of gotting an answer. He wanted to know if the Senator was in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Pagitive Slave law.

Mr. Want said he did not know as he was a witness in

longer.

Yr. Powers said he should not have called for specifi-cations if he dish t want to be extechised.

Yr. Warr.—I have shown that the dominant party have nothing to complain of in point of legislation. The [CONTINUED ON MUNITH PAGE.]